

THE RICHMOND DISPATCH

BY THE DISPATCH COMPANY.

The DAILY DISPATCH is delivered to subscribers in advance of the morning paper, payable to the order of the publisher, at the rate of \$1.00 per week, or \$5.00 per month, or \$10.00 per quarter, or \$35.00 per annum, in advance. The WEEKLY DISPATCH is delivered to subscribers at the rate of \$1.00 per week, or \$5.00 per month, or \$10.00 per quarter, or \$35.00 per annum, in advance. The DISPATCH is published every day except on Sundays and public holidays. It is published at No. 100 North Main Street, Richmond, Va.

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All letters and telegrams must be addressed to THE DISPATCH COMPANY.

Selected communications will not be returned.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7, 1886.

FACTS VS. FIGURES—Again.

The Governor's proclamation comes out, as we said yesterday, just in time to neutralize the evil counsels of men who, knowing nothing of the wishes of the people of the State at large, or else indifferent to those wishes, seriously propose and discuss such questions concerning the public debt as whether the voters would agree to pay 2 per cent. more of interest than the average rate under the rejected, repudiated, despised McCULLOUGH bill. These evil counsels are based upon two assumptions. Let us look at a few more of the figures presented by the Second Auditor in his letter in our issue of Sunday last. We especially commend these figures to the study of our friends, Messrs. JOHN A. HAMBRETON & Co., of Baltimore.

Nobody can say even one thirty-dollar coupon whose tax is not over forty-one dollars. We repeat our explanation of yesterday. It is because the capitation-tax and the school-tax, the latter one-fourth of the whole amount, have to be paid in money. The figures are:

Whole amount of tax bill, \$41.00.
Capitation tax, 10 cents.
School tax, 10 cents.
One-fourth (10.25), 11.00.

\$29.75

The whole number of persons paying as much as \$25 and not over \$100 tax is 8,461, leaving only 1,234 who pay more than \$100. What do those thoughtless people think of the proposition to allow fewer than 10,000 of richest persons in the Commonwealth to pay their taxes in coupons, and compel more than 300,000 poorer (not to say poor) persons to pay their taxes in money?

Of the 8,461 who pay as much as \$25 and not more than \$100, as many as 5,926 pay \$50 or less—seven tenths. It is clear, then, that as the figures grow larger, the proportion of the lowest numbers must increase relatively to the total number.

We wish to show how few persons could use thirty-dollar coupons even if the State were to invite the tax-payers to pay their taxes in coupons. We say nothing as to railroads or other corporations, or as to licensees. The Legislature can take care of the latter by doubling the tax, or quadrupling it, so far as merchants' licenses are concerned, and making them payable two or four times a year, and by legislating so as to compel corporations to pay their taxes in money.

The whole amount of thirty-dollar coupons maturing annually is \$710,850. After deducting one-fourth for the school tax, and eighty cents for capitation tax, in the case of each taxpayer, the number of thirty-dollar coupons that can be used is about as follows: There are, in number, only 9,095 persons who pay over \$25 taxes a year. (One fourth deducted in each case.)

8,996 averaging \$44 (\$33) 1 coupon each, 397,780.
2,535 averaging \$50 each (\$60) 1 coupon each, 126,750.
177 averaging \$120 (\$180) 2 coupons each, 35,400.
378 averaging \$240 (\$360) 4 coupons each, 15,120.
64 averaging \$240 (\$360) 4 coupons each, 25,600.
38 averaging \$240 (\$360) 4 coupons each, 15,120.
50 averaging \$240 (\$360) 4 coupons each, 20,000.
20 averaging \$240 (\$360) 4 coupons each, 8,000.
Total, 588,570.

These estimates are liberal to the bondholders. What is to be done with the other \$454,000 thirty-dollar coupons? Or add \$100,000 more to our estimate, and tell us what is to become of the \$554,000 of thirty-dollar coupons which nobody can pay into the Treasury? What would be the price of these coupons to-day if the bondholders and the speculators in coupons knew the facts set forth in the Second Auditor's letter of Sunday last? What would coupons be worth which nobody could use? We hope the Second Auditor will take our estimate as above and correct it by the official documents, and give the true figures to the world. We regret that they are not in the Governor's excellent proclamation.

Not for Distribution.

The National Republican says:

"We do not believe there would have been any difficulty in dividing the colored vote of the South between the two parties if the white Democrats had only been as honest as the Republicans."

That is pretty cool, considering that for twenty years the Republican's party has been bringing to bear every influence it could command to array the blacks of the South against the whites. However, the above declaration is only the introduction to another article on its emigration scheme. Continuing, the Republican says:

"Since, then, the blacks are solidified in opposition to Democratic solidarity, and since the localities in which the blacks outnumber the whites are the only ones in which the blacks outnumber the whites, the only adjustment of the trouble must come through a wiser distribution of the colored people than that which now exists."

Granting that the Republican really wishes to benefit the negro (which we

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ITCHING SKIN DISEASES IN-STARVED BY CUTICURA.

TREATMENT—A warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, and a single application of CUTICURA Ointment. The blood purified daily, with two or three doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the New Blood Purifier, and the blood renewed, with CUTICURA Tonic, will speedily cure Eczema, Tetter, Ringworm, Pimples, Itch, Pruritus, Head, Hand, and Foot Itch, and all other itching skin diseases, and will restore the scalp and skin, when the best physicians and remedies fail.

YOUR MOST VALUABLE CUTICURA REMEDY have made my child so much more comfortable than any other remedy, and I feel like saying that with skin diseases, like eczema, tetter, and ringworm, CUTICURA is the only remedy that will cure them, and I feel like saying that with skin diseases, like eczema, tetter, and ringworm, CUTICURA is the only remedy that will cure them, and I feel like saying that with skin diseases, like eczema, tetter, and ringworm, CUTICURA is the only remedy that will cure them.

LETTER OF THE SCALP. I was almost perfectly bald, caused by Tetter of the scalp of the scalp. I used your CUTICURA RESOLVENT and CUTICURA Ointment, and they cured my scalp perfectly, and now my hair is coming out thick and fast. I feel like saying that with skin diseases, like eczema, tetter, and ringworm, CUTICURA is the only remedy that will cure them.

COVERED WITH BLOTCHES. I want to tell you that your CUTICURA RESOLVENT is a magnificent. About three weeks ago I was covered with blotches and itches, and after using three bottles of RESOLVENT I was perfectly cured. I feel like saying that with skin diseases, like eczema, tetter, and ringworm, CUTICURA is the only remedy that will cure them.

BEST FOR ITCHING DISEASES. One of our customers says your CUTICURA RESOLVENT is the best he can find for itching of the skin. He tried all other remedies, but they did not cure him. He used your RESOLVENT, and he is now perfectly cured. I feel like saying that with skin diseases, like eczema, tetter, and ringworm, CUTICURA is the only remedy that will cure them.

SOLD EVERYWHERE. Price: CUTICURA, 50c; RESOLVENT, \$1.00; SOAP, 25c. Prepared by the CUTICURA MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Boston, Mass. Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

THE DISCOVERY MADE BY SPRING IN NORTH CAROLINA. An Abingdon (Va.) special says: A curious spring has been discovered in Ashe county, N. C. In July, 1885, a woodcutter working some distance from his home told the lad who accompanied him to search the neighborhood for a spring, as the water carried from their home was too warm to be refreshing. Following the stream by the roadside, the boy reached a spring, and when the stream made a sort of horseshoe curve as it again came out by the roadside. This spot was a tangled mass of briars and overhanging shrubs, but the boy penetrated the thicket, and following the curve, found near the edge of the stream, but literally in the heart of the thicket, a spring. He cleared out the brush, and other rubbish, and put the spring in "running order." In so doing he had to trudge his arm almost to the elbow into the water. This arm was in a swollen and inflamed condition from poison-oak, and had been so for some time. The next morning it was noticed that as much of the arm as was below the water was improved. The change had been so sudden that its relief was attributed to its having been so long in the water on the preceding day. The boy determined to try a second application of his new remedy, and on the next morning his arm was entirely relieved. He then concluded to keep secret the locality of the spring, allowing no one to go to it but himself, but always keeping a supply of water at his house. The neighbors swarmed to his house to try the magic water. Many were healed of various maladies, and all were eager to know where the spring was situated. The old man kept his secret, however, going under cover of night to fetch the water. Finally he was followed to his life-giving fountain. In less than twenty-four hours every briar and bramble for many a yard around had been beaten down by the feet of the old man and his followers, so that the spring was no longer secret. A "basket meeting" was appointed by the Methodist circuit-riding to be held at the spring on a certain Sunday. It is estimated that 700 persons were present. The preacher told of his wife's wonderful cure. In consequence of a kick from a cow one of her legs had been in a painful condition for four weeks. Within fifteen minutes after the first application of the water she began to experience relief from pain, and after twelve or fifteen hours treatment the pain was entirely gone. This was one of many instances related by the preacher to his eager listeners. From that day people came from far and near, driving some thirty or forty miles in a wagon, and waiting several days for a chance to fill their barrels. On Sundays from 300 to 400 persons were to be seen on the spot. There is no house within half a mile of the spring and no hotel for several miles, so the neighbors, much to their annoyance and inconvenience, are frequently obliged to take in the water and carry it home. The average number of persons visiting the spring daily until the bad weather of the winter began is estimated at 200. During the winter the water has been hauled at considerable expense to various places, where ready sale is found for it at 25c a case. In fact, the demand has been greater than the supply, the distance from a railroad making a trip considerable of an undertaking.

Only a partial analysis of the water has as yet been made. A New Orleans chemist says its specific gravity is 1.001, and that it is largely charged with carbonic acid. It contains iron, the sulphates, chlorides, and carbonates of calcium and magnesia.

The country surrounding the spring is extremely rough, but not without the picturesque element which has made all Western North Carolina famous. New river runs within a few hundred yards of the place, and the roar of its waterfall adds to the weirdness of the scene.

Representative Beach, of New York, is said to chew more tobacco and use more ink than any other member of the House.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate. A VALUABLE REMEDY FOR GRAVEL. Dr. T. H. Newland, Jr., of St. Louis, Mo., says: "I have used your Acid Phosphate in many cases, and it has given me very good results, and I think it a very valuable remedy in those diseases."

DEATHS. CAMERON—Died, at her residence in this city April 6, 1886, of consumption, the late John Cameron, native of Aberdeen, Scotland, but resident of this city for many years. She was eighty-five years of age and one month.

GARRETT—Died, at his residence in this city April 6, 1886, of consumption, the late John Garrett, native of Aberdeen, Scotland, but resident of this city for many years. He was eighty-five years of age and one month.

MORRIS—Died, at his residence in this city April 6, 1886, of consumption, the late John Morris, native of Aberdeen, Scotland, but resident of this city for many years. He was eighty-five years of age and one month.

WILSON—Died, at his residence in this city April 6, 1886, of consumption, the late John Wilson, native of Aberdeen, Scotland, but resident of this city for many years. He was eighty-five years of age and one month.

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APRIL 5, 1886.

The election of officers of the moot-court, law class, University of Virginia, was attended by some excitement in college circles, as the candidates were popular and very evenly matched. The candidates for judge were Ashby S. Farver and W. H. Whelchel, Jr. Mr. Farver was elected. His physique will make him look very like a judge, while his attainments in the law are a guarantee of his efficiency. Mr. Lynch, of Virginia, was chosen clerk; Chapman C. Joyce, of Kentucky, sheriff, and George B. Anderson, of Washington, D. C., coroner.

Saturday Mrs. Susan Hartman was found by her little daughter hanging by the neck from her chamber door, almost dead. The little girl gave the alarm.

THE FLOOD RECEDING—Loss of Stock—Cotton Factory to Resume.

(Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.)

PETERSBURG, April 6, 1886.

The freshet in the Appomattox is subsiding rapidly, the water having fallen some five or six feet last night. There were heavy rains last night, however, which will doubtless keep the river high for several days to come. The dead bodies of a number of animals have been seen floating down on the current, which would indicate that there had been some loss of stock in the up-country.

Information from the counties is to the effect that moderate rains along the line of the Nottoway and Meherrin lost stock by the sudden rise in those rivers, the animals being penned in the low-ground pastures. Among those who have thus suffered are Mr. John E. Prince and Mr. V. T. Drewry, in Greenville county.

The conclusion of Mr. L. E. Clark, auditor of the Richmond and Petersburg railroad, whose illness has been mentioned, is reported to be very critical to-day and to cause much uneasiness among his friends.

Deputy-National-Councillor Shanks, of this city